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NOTES

IN January 1900 The Macmillan Company begin the issue of a new periodical, *The International Monthly*.

D. C. HEATH & CO. have in press, for immediate issue, a treatise on *French Modal Auxiliaries*, by Dr. Alfred Hennequin. This little book is very logically arranged, provided with numerous illustrations, and with exercises in conversation and composition.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—This congress will be held in connection with the Paris Exposition, July 30–August 4, 1900. An interesting program of topics for discussion has been prepared, chiefly bearing on university administration. Members of the conference pay a fee of ten francs, and receive all publications. Those wishing to join may address M. Larnaude, à la Sorbonne, Paris, who is general secretary of the committee of organization.

THE Society of American Authors has undertaken in a serious way to combat the present postal rates on authors' manuscripts. Such a reform is of large importance to all those who write. There certainly seems little justice in charging for a bulky package of manuscript full letter rates. Such MS. is merchandise, and authors as a class are not so notoriously plutocratic as to justify the government in charging an extra price for the transmission of their wares through the mails.

THE Massachusetts State Teachers' Association met in Boston on December 1 and 2. Among the speakers in the general meetings were S. T. Dutton, Ray Greene Huling, Booker T. Washington, Frank H. Hall, and President Nathaniel Butler. The High School Section, William Orr, Jr., of Springfield, chairman, was addressed by C. H. Thurber on "The Bearing of the Elective System on the Problems of the High School;" by C. C. Ramsay on the same subject, and by W. M. Davis, on Physical Geography in the High School.

THE thirty-third meeting of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club was held at Ann Arbor on December 1 and 2. The program was devoted entirely to the general topic: "The Report of the Committee on College Entrance Requirements." Each division of the report was separately discussed. The Friday evening address was by Professor R. M. Wenley, of the University of Michigan, on "The Educational Problem in Scotland." The officers of the club for 1899–1900 are: President, Professor W. H. Sherzer, Ypsilanti; vice president, Superintendent E. L. Austin, Owosso; secretary, Principal J. H.

Harris, Bay City; treasurer, Principal R. S. Garwood, Marshall; executive committee, Professor A. C. McLaughlin, Ann Arbor; Principal E. O. Marsh, Jackson; editor, Professor F. N. Scott, Ann Arbor.

THE new catalogue of Cornell University shows that 1966 students are now in residence at Ithaca, as contrasted with 1737 last year. Announcement is made that the trustees have decided to continue the summer session, which was tried for the first time last year under university direction and control.

It is not unusual for a novel to reach a fifth impression, but that Professor William James' *Talks to Teachers on Psychology* is going to press for its fifth time is somewhat striking, and probably justifies the remark that its author is a "psychologist who writes like a novelist." The book's popularity has not been confined to psychologists and teachers.

GEORGE BUTLER TURNBULL.—George Butler Turnbull died at his home in Colorado Springs, Colo., October 6, 1899, at the age of forty-two years. The work that Mr. Turnbull did in creating a splendid high school at Colorado Springs is widely known in the educational world. The personal qualities which marked him not only as one of the best of teachers and high-school principals, but also as one of the noblest and most lovable of men, were known, outside of the community in which his work was done, to only a few who were privileged to share his friendship.

Sprung of Scotch ancestry, his father a Baptist clergyman, Mr. Turnbull fitted for college in Homer, N. Y., and was graduated from Madison, now Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1880. He taught in Colgate Academy with conspicuous success for six years, until failing health compelled him to seek a different climate. In 1888 he went to Colorado Springs, leaving many friends in the East who then thought that his health was irrevocably impaired and expected to hear of his early death. Recovering somewhat, he began teaching in 1889 in the grammar school, and in 1890 became principal of the high school, then located in an old building and numbering scarcely fifty pupils. It was due almost solely to his splendid leadership that the school in 1892 entered its magnificent new home, one of the finest high-school buildings in the country, and grew in numbers until this year there are more than five hundred students. During all this time he struggled with the limitations of uncertain health and was compelled to put aside all thought of a larger field of work, since he dare not risk the experiment of a change in climate.

His death brought out such spontaneous and overwhelming evidences of affection and appreciation from the people of Colorado Springs as are seldom given to any member of the community. He was indeed a leader and a light in what might have been a land of exile, and exemplified as few men have been able to do the full possibilities of a teacher's position in a city.

His rare and beautiful personal qualities will long abide in the memory of his friends, while the splendid high school will be his monument in the city where his work was done.

In addition to a colored cover and colored title page, the announcement of *Scribners' Magazine* for 1900 has five full-page colored pictures, one being a portrait of J. M. Barrie, who contributes the leading serial for the year. The whole booklet is so attractive as to be quite outside the ordinary range of announcements. It is a work of art and suggests many good things to come in the monthly visits of the magazine itself.

PRINCIPAL F. W. ATKINSON, of Springfield, Mass., who has the felicity of presiding over a building of unexcelled beauty and adaptability, now has the prospect of seeing the lunette in the rear of the stage in the school assembly hall filled in by a mural painting by E. H. Blashfield, perhaps the greatest of American mural painters. The cost of the painting will be \$5000, toward which sum Dr. Atkinson has already received contributions amounting to \$1000.

THE *Manual Training Magazine* makes its first appearance from the University of Chicago Press, with the following interesting table of contents:

"The Manual Training Idea—Reminiscences of Personal Growth into its Spirit," Frank A. Hill; "Manual Training and Mental Development," Edward W. Scripture; "The Art Basis of Manual Training" (illustrated), Walter J. Kenyon; Reports of Meetings: "The American Manual Training Association" (with pictures), William F. Vroom; "Manual Training at the Los Angeles Meeting"; Brevities, Editorials, Reviews.

The magazine is edited by Charles A. Bennett, of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, will be published quarterly, and promises many valuable articles in its special field for the first volume.

THE official organ of the National German-American Teachers' Association closed its old series, *Erziehungsblätter*, with the twenty-ninth year of the existence of the association, June 1899, and a new organ is to take its place, with the title, *Pädagogische Monatshefte, Zeitschrift für deutschamerikanisches Schulwesen*. The form of the new monthly is to be single column, octavo, and will contain the following departments:

1. Abteilung für höhere Schulen (universities, colleges, academies, and high schools).

2. Abteilung für niedere Schulen (grammar, intermediate, and primary schools, private and parochial schools of whatever sect, and kindergarten).

The interests of teachers in German schools and of teachers of German in English schools will be the concern of those who conduct the new monthly. Special efforts are being made to furnish something of value to teachers of all grades and to secure the coöperation of all teachers interested in German.

The new official organ will lay special stress upon the educational value

of the German language, and will contend for the study of German as an integral factor in the intellectual development of the American people. Contributions have been promised by many of our ablest educators. In order that full justice may be done to the teachers in the various grades, it is proposed to divide the periodical into two departments. One of these is to be devoted to elementary teaching; the other, to higher education.

Teachers and friends of the German language, including editors and members of school boards, are eligible to membership in the association and are hereby requested to attend its meetings. The thirtieth annual convention will be held in Philadelphia, early in July 1900. A comprehensive program is planned, in which the special interests of teachers in our elementary schools, public and private high schools, colleges, and universities will be duly regarded.

The membership fee is \$1.00 a year. Applications may be sent to H. M. Ferren, High School, Allegheny, Pa.

THE New England History Teachers' Association held its annual fall meeting at Isaac Rich Hall, Boston University, on Saturday, October 21, 1899. The chief topic of the meeting was furnished by the Report of the Committee on Courses of Study, presented by Principal C. C. Ramsay, chairman of the committee. The report presented an outline of courses of study in history for elementary and secondary schools. The course for secondary schools was as follows:

Years of school: 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th; or grades 10, 11, 12, and 13 — the secondary school period.

Method of teaching: Library, text, and reference books; written reports and topical recitations.

The first and fourth years below, except for college preparatory pupils, who should spend two years on ancient history, taking the first year with the other pupils and a second year later for review and more intensive study, are prescribed in all courses of the secondary school. Under present conditions, college preparatory pupils should be excused from the remainder of Course III. Four periods a week are allotted throughout this course.

SUBJECTS

First year: Oriental history as affecting Greece and Rome; Grecian history, to the conquest and absorption by Rome, with some account of the post-Alexandrian kingdoms; Roman history to the break-up of the Carolingian empire.

Second year: English history, with mediæval connections and institutions.

Third year: Modern European history, with mediæval connections, making clear the "expansion" of Europe; later history of England and her American colonies to the American Revolution.

Fourth year: American history from 1776 to date; and civil government

in the United States. Due attention is to be given to the origin and growth of political institutions, important political documents (especially the Constitution of the United States), state papers, and political parties.

EXTRA OR OPTIONAL

Fourth year (first or second half): The elements of political economy, studied apart from the lessons in history, with practical applications to commercial and industrial life.

THE *Chautauquan* for November contains an interesting article on "School Children who Govern Themselves," by Lucy A. Yendes. In July, 1897, more than one thousand children in the Norfolk Street Vacation School, New York City, undertook to govern themselves. This was the first experiment of the kind in the school room. The pupils were all constituted citizens of the Gill School City. A mayor, common council, and other officials were elected or appointed by the children. The School City was divided into boroughs, and the officers were elected and the departments worked in the regular way. Each class was an election district, and equal rights and responsibilities prevailed, no distinction as to sex being made, either for the privilege of voting or holding office. . . . Here are some of the "department" regulations:

HEALTH LAWS.

1. The one who is not suitable in cleanliness when coming to school will be compelled to pick up all paper wasted during the day.

This might be a suggestion to mothers who are troubled by the untidiness of Young America. If he insists upon a careless toilet, or a total ignoring of social demands, keep him doing menial work for a time. His case is not necessarily hopeless, and he may become glad to perform the duties which will enable him with propriety to rejoin those who have a different standard of cleanliness from his own.

2. If anyone continues coming unclean after receiving two warnings, a charge for expulsion will be made.

Justice was to be tempered with mercy, by giving two warnings.

3. If anyone has any disease that the teacher does not know anything about he will be expelled.

4. If anyone throws any garbage on the stairs or in the yard he will be expelled.

5. If anyone comes to school untidy, a paper will be pinned on his dress which will state the punishment.